

# The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 6247

號七十四百二千六第

日曆初月壹十年廿七

光

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5TH, 1877.

三年禮

號五月二十英

港香

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

號七十四百二千六第

SHIPPING.

## NOTICES OF FIRMS.

ARRIVALS.  
December 3, KATE WATERS, Brit. bark, 580,  
W. P. Giese, Newchwang 24th Nov.,  
Beans—ROZATO & Co.  
December 4, ASSEG. DAS, 256, Vandal,  
Whampoa 3rd December, General—E.  
SCHILLHAAS & Co.  
December 4, MALACCA, British str., 1,165,  
Smith, Yohkow 27th Nov., General—  
P. & O. S. N. Co.  
December 4, PENG-CHOU-HAI, Chinese gun-  
boat, Fuy, Kowloon City 4th December.  
December 4, MACAU, Spanish steamer, 371,  
A. ERQUINA, Manila 1st Dec., General—  
J. Y. SHAW.  
December 4, ECHO, British bark, 369, Tozer,  
Newchwang 23rd November, Beans—  
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.  
December 4, ANNIE M. SKULL, Amer. ship,  
1,053, Chas. E. Packard, San Francisco  
26th Nov., General—RUSSELL & Co.  
December 4, RAJANATIANGUAN, Brit. str.,  
933, Hopkins, Shanghai 30th Nov.,  
General—SIEMSEN & Co.  
December 4, VILLA DE RIVADAYA, Spanish  
brig., 261, Cunard, Hilo 17th Nov.,  
Tobacco—BENDAO & Co.  
December 4, MARIA JACKSON, British ship,  
502, Logan, Cardiff 25th May, Cals.—  
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.  
December 4, GOLIAH, Siamese bark, 542,  
Deutsch, Chusan 26th November, Beans—  
CHINESE.  
December 4, MARGRETHE, Ger. bark, 358,  
Thissen, Bangkok 24th October, Rice  
and Salt—CAPTAIN.  
December 4, WEST STANLEY, British str.,  
993, Kinsmen 29th November, Rice  
and Sandries—SIEMSEN & Co.  
December 4, NORMA, British steamer, 606,  
Walker, Swatow 3rd Dec., General—  
KWOK ACHIEON.

## NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day admitted Mr. WILLIAM  
LEGGIN as PARTNER in my Business,  
which will henceforth be conducted under the  
Style of "HUGHES and LEGGIN".  
W. KERFOOT HUGHES  
Hongkong, 1st November, 1877. [1m1624]

## NOTICE.

THE Business of SHARE and GENERAL  
BROKER, hitherto conducted in my  
name, will now be carried on under the Style of  
COHEN and HEATON, Mr. ALEXANDER  
MACLACHLAN HEATON having THIS DAY be-  
come a PARTNER therein.  
CHAS. C. COHEN  
Hongkong, 1st November, 1877. [1m1625]

## NOTICE.

WE have This Day placed the MANAGE-  
MENT of our BUSINESS in the hands  
of Mr. WILLIAM BOSS, who has been in the  
employment of the First for the last Six Years.  
—G. FALCONER & Co.  
Watchmakers, Jewellers, &c.  
Hongkong, 1st December, 1877. [1m1626]

## NOTICE.

M. JAMES AYTON MANN is auth-  
orized to Steer our Firm by pro-  
prietor GEPP & Co.  
London, 1st November, 1877. [1m1627]

## NOTICE.

WE have This Day established myself at  
the Port of TAKAO and TARAWANG, Formosa,  
as GENERAL MERCHANT and COMMISSION  
AGENT, under the Style or Firm of  
JULIUS MANNICH & CO.  
Takao, Formosa, 1st October, 1877. [1m1628]

## NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day established myself at  
this Port as MERCHANT and GENE-  
RAL COMMISSION AGENT.  
W. SCHRIEVER  
Hainan, 9th November, 1877. [1m1629]

## NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr.  
F. RAPP in our Firm CEASED from  
This Day.  
E. BLACKHEAD & Co.  
Hongkong, 1st October, 1877. [1m1630]

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## NOTICE.

WE have opened a BRANCH of our Esta-  
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Mr. J. J. JUDELL is authorized to SIGN  
our Bills per Procuration.  
HERBERT EDELL & Co.  
Supreme Court House, Hongkong, 17th September, 1877. [1m1635]

## NOTICE.

G. FALCONER & CO.  
WATCH & CHRONOMETER  
MANUFACTURERS AND  
JEWELLERS.  
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS,  
AND BOOKS.  
No. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
MANILA.

## NOTICE.

WE have This Day established myself at  
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J. V. VERNON SHAW  
Hongkong, 1st November, 1877. [1m1632]

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## EXTRACTS.

## THE RUSSIANS OF TO-DAY.

## JUDICIAL BUSINESS.

The first article of the French Civil Code says, "No man is supposed to be ignorant of the law." If a Russian were expected to know the laws of his country he would have to master twenty-one folio volumes, containing some 2,000 pages apiece. But, then, in Russia every conceivable act of man is regulated by Imperial decree. Whenever some influential tschinovnik has found his private affairs disordered by the advance of progress, he has procured an Imperial ukas to bar that progress. There are laws regulating the cut of one's beard, the fashion of one's hat and coat; a man cannot light a cigar in the streets without peril of incurring some decree which might be enforced against him by any rich man desirous of getting him into trouble. In other countries everything that the law does not forbid is allowed; in Russia everything is forbidden which the law does not expressly permit. People get out of this predicament by purchasing as much liberty as they require for their individual use, as Englishmen do gas and water. If the decrees were stringently enforced no man could breathe; but the system of corruption serves as a check upon oppression, just as smuggling does upon prohibitory tariffs. The Baltic Provinces are the only parts of the empire where the administrative screw is systematically pressed down to the grinding of men's souls; for Germans are formidable bureaucrats, and find more delight in making themselves disagreeable than in being bribed. But here despotism is tempered by the frequent assassination of tschinovniki, and the country is so profoundly disaffected that it will seize upon the first convenient opportunity for getting annexed to Germany. Everywhere else where the purebred, lazy, venal Russian sits in places of power a man's job is fairly well till he crosses another man with a longer purse; then he goes to the wall.

There is no mistake about this; it is the unwritten law which dominates over all the edicts in the twenty-one-volumed code. A tschinovnik who has a quarrel with another tschinovnik does not think of going to law about it; he refers the dispute to the marshal of the nobility in his district, and this official, if need be, by the standing committee of nobles arbitrates in private—sometimes equitably, sometimes not, according as there may or may not be reasons for putting the less influential party in the wrong. Possibly the authorities are struck with the incongruity of this arrangement, for when over the Czar travels he releases prisoners wholesale; and these discharged vagabonds are welcomed by the population as though they were brothers whose only crime had been ill-luck.—*Paul Gazette*.

## FEAR OF DEATH.

Jacques Coetier, a French physician, was the only person who could save the turbulent un-

son spirit of Louis XI., which he did by

making a useful use of that dread of death

to which the king was subject, to a degree

the most ridiculous. Coetier, shortly ac-

quainted with this infirmity, often said to

him, "I suppose one of these days you will

dissolve me, as you have done many other

servants; but mark my words, if you do you

will not live eight days after." By repeating

this menace, he not only kept himself in his

station, but persuaded the plottings

king to appear him with valuable presents.

He paid, however, great attention to the con-

diction of his royal master's mind; and to

assure him during his indisposition, he con-

tributed to have rural dances performed under

his window.

finds himself arrested one morning on the easily proved charge of stealing. The fact that all servants steal, and that the culprit had been stealing for years before his master condescended to notice it, is of course not accepted as an excuse, and it depends entirely on the master's readiness to bribe whether the poor wretch is sent to Siberia on the count of major felony or consigned to prison as a petty rogue. But if the minor count be admitted the valet soon discovers that his master's power over him does not cease at the prison doors. By gilding the palm of the prison doors, by giving the palm of the master's hand, the master can have his domestic whipped for alleged breaches of good discipline, till the miserable fellow becomes a slave to a glove and bawls the day when he was saucy. Great ladies sometimes turn this curative system on their maids, inasmuch that one French contrebrette, in St. Petersburg, has discovered in prison what it costs to trade upon the secrets of a Russian prince's boudoir. That prisons abound in Russia for the punishment of murder and maiming is conceivable, but when one considers that population is the very main-spring of all business in the country, it certainly seems odd that any judge should have the face to imprison a thief.

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they were brothers whose only crime had

been ill-luck.—*Paul Gazette*.

## TARTINI.

Tartini, a celebrated musician, who was born at Pirano in Istria, being much inclined to the study of music in his youth, dreamed one night that he had made a compact with the great enemy of mankind, who promised to serve him on all occasions. During the vision, everything succeeded to his mind; his wishes were anticipated, and his desires were gratified. At length he imagined that he presented the archfiend with his violin, in order to discover what sort of a musician he was; when, to his great astonishment, he heard his play so singularly beautiful, and which he executed with such superior taste and precision, that it surpassed all the music which he had ever heard or conceived in his life. So great was his surprise, and so exquisite his delight on this occasion, that it almost deprived him of the power of breathing. He awoke with the violence of the sensation, and instantly seized his violin, in the hope of saving it; but he had just

heard, in vain. He, however, composed a piece which is allowed to be the best of all his works, and which he called The Devil's Sonata. But it was so far inferior to what his step had produced, that he declared he would break his instrument, and abandoned music for ever, if he could have found any other means of subsistence.

## A MASSACRE OF NEGROES.

The Confederates were now in a position of command, and Forrest, entering Western Tennessee and Kentucky, captured the city of Jackson on the 23rd of March, compelled the surrender of Union City on the 24th, and sacked Paducah on the 26th. Appearing on the 12th of April before Fort Pillow, on the eastern shore of the Mississippi, Forrest prepared to storm the works, after two demands to surrender had been refused. The fort was to a great extent garrisoned by negro troops and when the attacking forces at length moved to the assault, and with irresistible energy got within the fortification, the sight of these coloured warriors so excited their fury that they offer to surrender then made by the whites was totally disregarded. The blacks threw down their arms, and fled towards the river; but the Confederates, from their positions of advantage, poured a terrible fire into the unhappy Federals, without discrimination of colour, of age, or sex, and did not cease till the greater number had been slaughtered. What makes this still worse is the fact that as the Confederate troops approached the fortifications a flag of truce was flying. It has been alleged, as an excuse for this execrable crime, that some steamer were seen ascending the river, crowded with what appeared to be reinforcements, but it is idle to pretend that this can in the slightest degree palliate the action.—*Cassell's History of the United States*.

## SPIRIT OF DARKNESS.

An industrious widow in the Scotch Highlands who used to gain a living by carrying salt from the south country, had, once, for the sake of coolness, during the heat of summer, travelled all night, accompanied by a brother-in-law. Before sun-rise they set down to rest; and an acquaintance, whose cottage was hard by, opening the door at the time, came out to ask what news they had brought from the south. The woman, wearied by a long journey, fell asleep, while the others were conversing; and, in the meantime, a black servant belonging to a gentleman in the neighbourhood passing by, accosted the group, and sat down also to converse a little. The sleeper raised her eyes, and seeing the same figure, fainted away, without being noticed by the men, who were engaged with their own discourse. After some time she recovered, and found her brother-in-law, still sitting beside her. She asked him if he had seen anything. "Nothing," replied he; "let us be going; I was loth to disturb you, but the day comes on apace." She obeyed the call with difficulty, and at the first house they reached, she related that when she had fallen asleep there was only an acquaintance with her fellow-traveller, but that, being awaked by a dreadful noise, she raised her eyes, and lo! the evil spirit, blacked that covering of a comb for the lady's son, just beside her. She averred that she had distinctly seen the human foot; but could not be quite sure of having had a right view of the horrid. While in the midst of this tale of wonder, the honest negro, whom she had taken to be his Satanic majesty, happened to call at the same house. As he emerged from the passage, the poor widow was nearly fainting away again; but her fears were soon quieted, on seeing all the family shaking hands with the object of her alarm. The good-natured creature showed her his woolly head, to convince her he could not boast of antlers, and pulled off his shoes and stockings, to leave no doubt under her mind that his feet, though of a different hue, were in shape like her own. The widow had heard of the negro but had never seen any of them. She could not, however, question the genuineness of her senses, and was content to be thereby laughed at by all who heard of her strange

adventures.

In various causes defendants fare accord-

ingly to the animosity and wealth of the per-

sons who prosecute them. Russian judges

have a kindly feeling for petty thieves, and

if not paid to punish them severely, can easily be coaxed into passing a light sentence.

But, of course, a prisoner who throws

himself upon the mercy of the court must be

perfectly destitute; for, if he were to hire an

advocate without having bribed the judge,

the latter would naturally make him smart

for the oversight. The master is generally

possible, however, for an attorney would

care that the prisoner spent his money

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The Due d'Almire has six children:

(1) The Princess Isabelle, married to the Comte de Paris; (2) the Princess Amelie;

(3) the Princess Christine; (4) Prince Ferdinand II., Emperor of Brazil, and has one child; (2) the Duke d'Aleson, born in 1844, married to the sister of the Empress of Austria, and has two children, the Princess Louise, and the Prince Jean Emmanuel; (5) the Princess Marguerite, born in 1848, married to the Prince Czartoryski; and (6) the Princess Blanche, born in 1857.

The Prince de Jonville, born in 1818, has two children:—(1) The Princess Françoise, married to her cousin, the Duc de Charette; and (2) the Due de Penthièvre, born in 1845.

The Due d'Almire has no children.

The Due de Montpensier has six children:

(1) The Princess Isabelle, married to the

Comte de Paris; (2) the Princess Amelie;

(3) the Princess Christine; (4) Prince Fer-

dinand; (5) the Princess Mercedes, the future Queen of Spain, born in 1860; and

she is the only one of the daughters who

has not yet married.

Louis Philippe, Comte de Paris, born in

1838, has three children:—(1) The Princess Amelie; (2) Prince Louis Philippe; and (3) the Princess Hélène.

Robert d'Orléans, Due de Chartres, has four children:—(1) The Princesse Marie; (2) Prince Robert; (3) Prince Henri; and (4) the Princess Marguerite.

There is besides the Princess Olémündé, Duchess of Saar-Coburg-Gotha, born in 1817,

on the 12th of April before Fort Pillow, on the eastern shore of the Mississippi. Forrest prepared to storm the works, after two demands to surrender had been refused. The fort was

very apt to be disgruntled lawsuits by people

who want to extort money from them. If a man resists the imposition, bribes a judge to uphold him, and gets boldy out of the case, he is likely to be let alone for the future, just as in dethroning a man who has stood in his way to have justice done.

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on the 12th of April before Fort Pillow, on the eastern shore of the Mississippi. Forrest prepared to storm the works, after two demands to surrender had been refused. The fort was

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who want to extort money from them. If a man resists the imposition, bribes a judge to uphold him, and gets boldy out of the case, he is likely to be let alone for the future, just as in dethroning a man who has stood in his way to have justice done.

In various causes defendants fare accord-

ingly to the animosity and wealth of the per-

sons who prosecute them. Russian judges

have a kindly feeling for petty thieves, and

if not paid to punish them severely, can easily be coaxed into passing a light sentence.

The Due d'Almire has no children.

The Due de Montpensier has six children:

(1) The Princess Isabelle, married to the

Comte de Paris; (2) the Princess Amelie;

(3) the Princess Christine; (4) Prince Fer-